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The Hispanic Division's Columbus Coat of Arms, dedicated May 27, 1940, was painted by Mrs. Buell Mullen of Chicago. The Spanish words say "For Castille and for León Columbus found a new world."

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Guy Lamolinara, Editor

Budget Cuts and Furloughs Possible at LC

At press time, Library managers were pondering the White House Office of Management and Budget's warning that budget cuts of as much as 31.9 percent might be necessary by Oct. 1 for the Library of Congress and other nondefense federal agencies if President Bush and Congress did not reach an agreement on a budget for fiscal 1991.

Library contingency plans were being developed for review by Aug. 27 for each service unit. Furloughs for employees of several days were a possibility, although Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said, in an Aug. 9 announcement, that "we believe Congress will take action before Oct. 1 [to] eliminate the need for so extensive a sequestration."

Guidelines were provided by the Office of Personnel Management.

The president is required to impose across-the-board cuts if Congress does not meet the target deficit reduction of $64 billion in fiscal 1991. However, the *Federal Times* reported that "observers expect budget negotiators to modify Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, thereby delaying the budget-balancing deadline from fiscal 1993 to 1995, [thus] shifting this year's timetable."

If not, the initial sequestration order was to be issued by the president to take effect Oct. 1. As a matter of law, funds in excess of the amount available under a sequester may not be obligated.

Dr. Billington's announcement was prompted by an Aug. 7 memo from Richard G. Darman, budget director, to the heads of all federal departments and agencies.

Mr. Darman warned that Gramm-Rudman cuts would take effect unless "Congress passes a responsible deficit-reduction program."

"We hope it will not be necessary to furlough staff," said Dr. Billington. "We will take every step possible to keep the consequences of this potential budget reduction to a minimum."

—Larry Smelser

NLS Responds to Crisis in the Gulf

In anticipation of possible increased library needs resulting from the Middle East crisis, the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has added to the amount of reading equipment available for military personnel who may need temporary service. Extra supplies of talking-book machines, pillow speakers and headphones have been shipped to the NLS library at the U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg, West Germany.

Military hospitals in West Germany have been receiving-places for personnel involved in previous incidents in the Middle East.

The additional library supplies will supplement talking books and materials already on hand at the army facility, which provides service to military dependents with visual or physical handicaps that prevent the use of print reading material. The library also regularly provides audio books, magazines and playback machines at military bases throughout Europe. It maintains a large collection of recorded books and annually orders books from the Library of Congress to fill specific requests.

The Library provides recorded and braille reading materials to a readership of more than 700,000 eligible residents of the United States and American citizens living abroad. Persons with temporary conditions that prevent seeing or handling print books are also eligible for service. Last year the Library and its network of cooperating libraries circulated more than 20 million books and magazines to patrons.

The Hispanic Division:
The Center of Latin American Scholarship

by Guy Lamolinara

Its origins date back to an 1848 decree by Congress in the aftermath of the war with Mexico; it houses the largest collection of its kind in the world; and it draws scholars from around the globe.

But Cole Blasier refers to it as a "home away from home for Hispanists around the world."

When Dr. Blasier speaks of the division's mission he says that "we have a lot of worlds: We have the world of Congress and the executive branch, universities and centers for Latin American studies, foreign governments and embassies. But," he says, "the world of scholars, that's the best. These are the people who are doing the most creative work."

From its beginning the division has hosted national and international scholars of renown. This year alone, three Guggenheim scholars were in residence at the division; one former reader later was chosen for a MacArthur Fellowship, and every year 10 to 15 Fulbright scholars use the facilities. They come not only from the United States, Latin America, Spain and Portugal, but also from places like Italy, France and the Soviet Union.

The Peruvian novelist and recent presidential candidate Mario Vargas Llosa, who was a Woodrow Wilson Scholar in 1980 when he wrote *The War of the End of the World,* said the Hispanic Division's help was essential in finding newspapers and contemporary accounts for his historical novel based on a rebellion in Brazil's backlands. And Mexican novelist Carlos Fuentes wrote *Terra Nostra* (Our Land) during a Wilson fellowship in 1974, using the division's reference assistance.

The Hispanic Division (standing, from left): Ray Kennedy, senior assistant to Handbook *editor; John Dudley, library technician; Edmundo Flores, acquisitions specialist; Willie Watson of the Summer Youth Employment Program; Ann Mulrane, library technician; Ana Medina, library aide; John Dettor, library technician; Everette Larson, head of reference; Reynaldo Aguirre, senior bibliographer; (seated) Georgette Dorn, specialist in Hispanic culture; Cole Blasier, division chief; Dolores Martin,* Handbook *editor; Ilda Wiarda, specialist in Luso-Brazilian culture; and Christine Neubert, intern. Not shown are assistant chief John Hébert and* Handbook *assistant Sue Mundell.*

Syndicated columnist Georgie Ann Geyer did research at the division for her soon-to-be-published study of Fidel Castro.

Why do scholars travel so far to the Library of Congress? "They come because our collections are just incredible," says Georgette Dorn, the division's cultural specialist. "We have over 2 million books and periodicals. There is a lack of resources for many of these scholars in their native countries, so for many Latin American countries, the division functions as a national library."

(Dr. Dorn was recently honored with chairmanship of the Bryce Wood Book Award Committee of the Latin American Studies Association. The committee will choose what it judges to be the best book in Latin American studies for 1989–1990.)

The reference specialists naturally direct patrons to the Library's resources. However, they also help researchers gain access to materials at the U.S. Archives or at the Hoover Institution, for example.

"We have kind of a central file, or memory," says Dr. Dorn. People have been here for many years. We have kind of an alumni network that goes back to Lewis Hanke," the first chief of what was known as the Hispanic Foundation. Mr. Hanke is now a professor emeritus at the University of Massachusetts; he spoke at the division's 50th anniversary ceremony (see *Information Bulletin,* Jan. 22, 1990).

It was on Columbus Day in 1939 that Mr. Hanke became director, the year the Hispanic Room was dedicated. But the Library of Congress's interest in collecting materials from the Hispanic world goes back almost

(Cont. on p. 300)

Ilda Wiarda (left) and Georgette Dorn give reference help to Donna Guy, director of Latin American Studies at the University of Arizona at Tucson.

Hispanic Division *(Cont. from p. 299)* to the founding of the institution. Thomas Jefferson understood the importance of unity among the nations of the Americas. His private book collection, one of the cornerstones of the Library, reflected this interest. As early as 1809 he wrote: "Mexico is one of the interesting countries of our hemisphere and merits our attention."

The war with Mexico made collecting information on the nation imperative. On Aug. 4, 1848, the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library declared that "the Librarian be authorized to purchase all the constitutions and laws of Mexico, and also to subscribe for a newspaper published in Vera Cruz and for one published in the City of Mexico."

And the Spanish-American war 50 years later reinforced that need. What enabled the growing collection to be assembled more systematically was the 1927 gift of philanthropist, poet and Hispanist Archer M. Huntington, who was also president of the Hispanic Society of America. The interest on his $100,000 gift still enables the division to purchase Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American "arts, crafts, literature and history."

The Huntington Endowment Fund also provided for a specialist in Hispanic culture. Juan Riaño y Gayangos, a former Spanish ambassador to the United States, was the first to hold the position. He served for only a short time, but during the first year of his consultantship in 1928 two important gifts came to the collection: Edward S. Harkness donated a significant gathering of Spanish manuscripts relating to early Mexican and Peruvian colonial history. Among the notable items in the collection are the 16th century Columbus Codex, which is a book of privileges that were granted to the explorer, and a 1547 letter that Hernando Cortes, the Spanish conqueror of Mexico, wrote to Charles V recommending that the Indians be put under protection of the crown. Then John D. Rockefeller Jr. funded the copying of manuscripts in foreign archives relating to U.S. history.

Riaño was succeeded by David Rubio, an Augustinian friar. During his tenure from 1931 to 1942 the collection grew from 15,000 volumes to more than 100,000.

While Rubio was at the division, Archer Huntington, founder of the Hispanic Society of America, gave the Library $50,000 to construct the Hispanic Reading Room. Paul Philippe Cret, who had been the architect for such buildings as the Folger Shakespeare Library and the Federal Reserve Building, designed the room, which was to reflect the Spanish and Portuguese tastes of the 16th and 17th centuries. Among other Hispanic elements, the room was adorned with Columbus's coat of arms, said to be the first example of a mural painted on steel in any building.

The Handbook *staff of (clockwise from left) Ann Mulrane, Dolores Martin, Ray Kennedy and Ana Medina works with more than 100 contributing editors.*

A Career Split Down the Middle

Although Cole Blasier, chief of the Hispanic Division, has been in his current job just two years, his ties to the division go back a long way. He served for 15 years on the Advisory Board for the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, the last eight as chairman.

And although in his official hat he heads a unit devoted to Hispanic studies, as he said in the preface to the first edition of *The Giant's Rival*, "my professional life has been divided down the middle, half concerned with Eastern Europe and half with Latin America. I have lived and traveled about as much in one region as the other."

Dr. Blasier's expertise has enabled him to write knowledgeably about both regions. His other books include *The Hovering Giant: U.S. Responses to Revolutionary Change in Latin America* and *Cuba in the World*.

During the 1950s he was a Foreign Service officer in Bonn, Belgrade, Washington and Moscow, and has studied at Mexico University and Chile University.

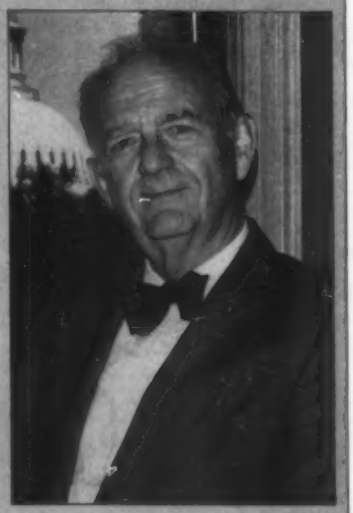
When he returned from the service he spent a lot of time reading about the Soviets. "I wanted to know what would happen to the Communist parties" after World War II.

After stumbling onto an article in "U.S. News & World Report" on the burgeoning influence of the Communist Party in Chile, he went to that country for one year in 1947 and wrote a history of the party there.

And what does Dr. Blasier think of Soviet-Latin American relations in the age of Gorbachev?

"I hope in the future those relationships will be governed by the interests of the parties. Actually, Latin America—with the exception of Cuba—and the Soviet Union now have relatively little in common. . . . The withdrawal of Soviet aid from Cuba seems inevitable."

Speaking of Cuba, Dr. Blasier sees two probable courses: "There will either be increasing tension, violence and the eventual overthrow of Castro, or through the years, Cuba will open up more, creating internal pressures for change.



"Many Cubans hope that will permit some kind of negotiated change, which would not result in bloody conflict, " he adds. "One can't lose by saying that eventually Castro will be gone, but we really don't know when. I don't expect it to be soon."

The third specialist in Hispanic culture was Chilean-born Francisco Aguilera, who was also a published poet and critic. One of Aguilera's most significant contributions to the division was the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, which he began in 1942 (see box, page 302).

That same year Nelson Rockefeller commissioned Cândido Portinari to paint four murals on the walls, depicting the meeting of two worlds, those of Iberia and the Americas.

The division's first director was Lewis Hanke, a pioneer in Latin American studies. Mr. Hanke originated *The Handbook of Latin American Studies* at Harvard University and brought it with him when he came to the division. The format of this annual, which contains annotations from more than 100 scholars in various disciplines from around the globe, is a lineal descendant of the first *Handbook* more than 50 years ago. It also provides evaluative essays for each of the disciplines and an overview of the literature.

Dolores Martin, the current editor, has been with the division since 1970. She calls the *Handbook* "the Bible in the field, without question." The publication, which alternates annually between annotations on the humanities and ones on the social sciences, "covers the waterfront," she adds, "from Mayan archaeology to the Brazilian economy to Peruvian art. You name it, it's in the *Handbook*."

The *Handbook* editor is the first nonacademic to serve as one of three jurors that award the Robertson Prize for the best scholarly article in Latin American history.

The publication's small staff processes approximately 6,000 annotations for each volume. Volume 50 is soon to be published and will the first *Handbook* to be available online at the Library as well as in print. The new data base will enable researchers to generate bibliographies much more quickly and with greater accuracy. The goal of the *Handbook* staff is to eventually have all the previous volumes available online. This would enable a researcher to look at five to 10 years of data "at once," says Ray Kennedy, who

(Cont. on p. 302)

Hispanic Division *(Cont. from p. 301)* oversees the on-line *Handbook* project. "Researchers won't have to sit and go through 10 volumes [of the *Handbook*] to find everything."

Half of the annotations are for serial articles, "the cutting edge of all fields," says Ms. Martin. "For the first time in Latin America, scholars and other writers are researching the elderly, utterly neglected in the past, and how the process of urbanization in Latin American cities is creating a whole new experience for Latins," she adds. "Now, with smaller apartments, et cetera, they must have retirement homes," when in the past Latins "always took care of their old. This has created a psychological burden. So studies of how Latins are coping with this are in the periodical literature, not books."

Since books and articles on the Hispanic world appear in virtually every language, the editors must be selective with their annotations. But they must also be malleable. "Editors are very selective and tough on materials from nations that generate a lot of good material. In smaller countries where resources are very thin, there's very little that's generated in situ, and their criteria are more flexible," says Ms. Martin.

And the new openness in the Soviet Union has been accompanied by new publications on Latin America. "We have a young Russian who is giving us some *glasnost* materials," Ms. Martin says.

An advisory board of 10 eminent scholars oversees publication of the volume. They meet every two or three years at the Library and critique the *Handbook*. "They go over it with a fine-tooth comb," says the editor. "They tell me if something is bad; if it is good. So I get a peer review."

According to Ms. Martin, the best contributing editors are those who scout for new publications as well as writing annotations for the publications that the division sends them for review. "In some fields, we are ahead of them; in others, they are ahead of us," she says. "And in the fields in which they are ahead of us, they are crucial because they have served as a sort of police force for the Library's acquisition policy.

"The reason LC has such a spectacular Latin American collection is largely due to the *Handbook's* contributing editors," Ms. Martin says.

As a reference tool the *Handbook* is the most authoritative in the field, and the reference specialists in the division rely on it extensively.

To a large extent, this reference service is geared toward the compilation of bibliographies. "I like to classify myself as a bibliographic detective," says Everette Larson, head of reference. "I try and find things that are difficult to find, whether they're here in the Library or elsewhere."

But not all the questions that come into the division relate directly to Hispanic studies. "Sometimes when LC operators can't [understand someone who speaks only Spanish], they'll switch the person to the Hispanic Division."

Sometimes the division will get so many requests for references on a particular topic that the staff compiles a bibliography in printed form, which can be used as a handout. The *Hispanic Focus* series is devoted to topical research. Recently, Dr. Larson made available "Selected Articles in the Library of Congress on Manuel Antonio Noriega," the deposed Panamanian dictator.

Hispanic Literary Archive on Tape Nears 50

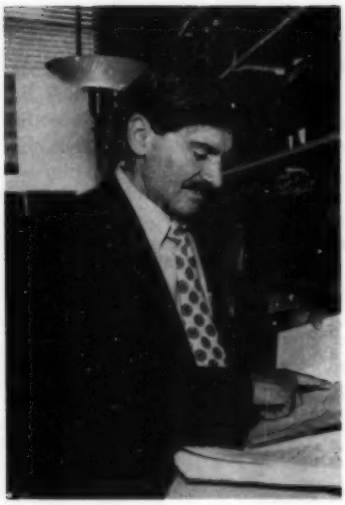
Reading the works of an author is one thing, but being able to actually hear that author read from his or her own works adds a new dimension to understanding an author's intent and picking up the nuances of the writing.

Francisco Aguilera, a Chilean-born poet, began the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape in 1942 and today nearly 600 authors have been recorded; seven of them are Nobel Prize winners, including Pablo Neruda (1971) and Gabriel Garcia Marquez (1982).

In fact, the Hispanic Division played a small role in cinching a Nobel Prize for one writer, Juan Ramon Jiménez. Jiménez was a possible contender for the prize; however, he was ailing and not able to meet the Nobel requirement of having published something the year for which the award is made. So Aguilera suggested Jiménez have one of his works published in braille. That satisfied the Nobel committee, which honored Jiménez in 1956.

Aguilera, himself a writer, made several trips to Latin America to record authors in their own countries. He started the archive with a recording of the Uruguayan poet Emilio Oribe. Oribe had written a poem for Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish, who wanted its author to record it.

Aguilera and Georgette Dorn, the current specialist in Hispanic culture, compiled a guide to the archive in 1974. Whenever Dr. Dorn travels to attend a professional meeting, she tries to arrange a recording. While at the University of Oklahoma, she recorded Peruvian writer and former presidential candidate Mario Vargas Llosa as well as the Argentine Julio Cortázar; in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, she taped Jorge Amado. She has also recorded writers in France, Mexico, Puerto Rico and Argentina in addition to Chicano writers in California and New Mexico.



Reynaldo Aguirre checks a source.

And then there are questions relating to areas as obscure as Ladino studies, which relate to materials written in Spanish using Hebrew characters. Ladino "resulted from the expulsion [of Jews from Spain] in 1492," Dr. Larson says. "When they were expelled, they maintained their language. Indeed, if you look at the language, it's very close to 15th century Spanish. . . . These people then formed communities in the eastern Mediterranean, and some of them emigrated to Israel."

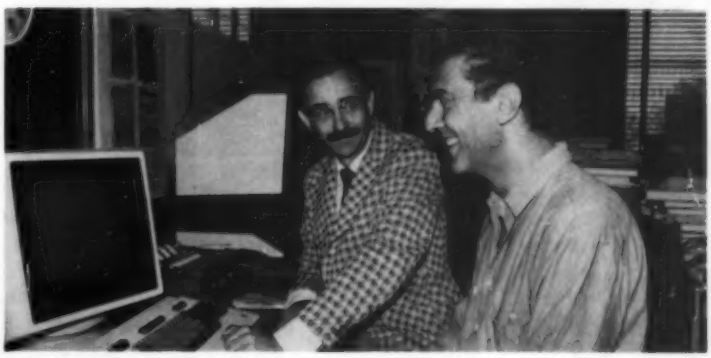
In some ways, the job of reference is part skill, part background and part serendipity. The employees at the Library bring a wide variety of backgrounds together. "And so you can go to one person whose job may be one thing, but he can possibly know something more on a different subject. . . . Everything we do is tied up," Dr. Larson says. "We produce bibliographies. We pull them off the data base, and we know they are not complete because they are so oriented toward the Roman alphabet. . . . For example, the Ladino books, they're not in the computer. Nobody knows what we have."

Division Gets New Luso-Brazilian Specialist

Iêda Siqueira Wiarda was recently appointed the Luso-Brazilian specialist in the Hispanic Division. With a doctorate in political science from the University of Florida, she is among the leaders in the field of Luso-Hispanic politics. She has taught at the University of Massachusetts, the Foreign Service Institute and George Washington University.

She has lived and done extensive field work in Brazil, Portugal, Spain and the Dominican Republic, with shorter trips to other Latin American countries. Also, she coauthored *The Transition to Democracy in Spain and Portugal* (University Press of America) and collaborated on *The Democratic Revolution in Latin America* (Holmes and Meier). She is working on a manuscript tentatively entitled *Brazil: The Politics of Order and Progress?* Her work has been supported by the Twentieth Century Fund, the National Institutes of Health, the Ford and Rockefeller foundations and the Mershon Center. She has published a number of monographs, articles, book chapters and reviews.

Dr. Wiarda first came to Washington under a State Department student exchange program. Now she commutes from Washington on weekends to Amherst, Mass., to be with her family.



Everette Larson provides assistance to journalism professor Agustin Martinez of Madrid.

The luck in finding sources can come in cases such as when Dr. Larson had a call from a congressman who wanted information about a Latin American song. Dr. Larson says he called the office of a woman he thought might have the answer, but instead "she just happened to have a person in the house who knew the song." Or "sometimes when you walk to the stacks looking for an answer to a problem, the books jump out."

Nor is everything done in the division directly related to the Hispanic world. "Hispanics are just as interested in the Gutenberg Bible as are Germans. We call it *ajilimojili* in Spanish, a little soup made up of everything," Dr. Larson says.

It is this kind of everything approach to informing the public that is at the heart of the division's services.

"Our major function, according to Dr. Blasier, "is to shape the collections at the beginning of the Library's process and make them available to the public at the end. Both are crucial phases of the Library's mission."

Archival Survey Project Team Presents Results

At noon on Aug. 15, Dr. Guadalupe Jiménez Codinach, head of the Library's Quincentenary Archival Survey Project, and her team of three—Juan Manuel Pérez, Rob Roy and Suzanne Salgado—explained the results, organization and purpose of their survey to attendees at the LC Hispanic Cultural Society's monthly *tertulia*, "Archival Reproductions Available in the U.S., Puerto Rico and Guam as Sources for the History of the Hispanic World (1492–1902)."

Dr. Jiménez said that in 1984 in Seville, Spain, LC's head of Research Services, Dr. John Broderick, made a commitment to undertake a survey of U.S. institutions that had copied manuscripts in Spain's archival repositories, in order to facilitate researchers' use of U.S. libraries, as well as to avoid duplication of efforts in future U.S. photoreproduction projects.

In 1987 Dr. Jiménez was hired to direct the Archival Survey Project and prepare a *Guide* to documents photoreproduced in Spain and available in U.S. institutions, Puerto Rico and Guam, in 1492–1902. Three years later, this work is almost complete, Dr. Jiménez said. The survey results, accompanying illustrations, bibliography and index consist of about 1,200 manuscript pages, which will soon be sent to the Government Printing Office. It is expected that the book will be printed in the summer of 1991, as one of the first items produced in LC's Quincentenary Project.

The survey Dr. Jiménez developed was sent in 1987–1988 to 270 institutions in the United States, Guam and Puerto Rico. Of these institutions, 123 responded; among these, 53 collections of photoreproduced materials were reported in 20 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Guam. States that reported the most collections were Louisiana (6 collections), Florida (5), California (4) and Texas (4).

Dr. Jiménez explained that these document collections are invaluable to historians and other researchers investigating U.S. history and culture but are often overlooked narrow-mindedly as having to do only with things "Hispanic." She illustrated her point with a map showing "The Viceroyalty of New Spain, ca. 1800," which depicts more than two-thirds of the territory that now comprises the United States as being part of the Spanish empire prior to Anglo-American settlement and possession.

The document collections in the guide are invaluable to historians and other researchers investigating U.S. history and culture but are often narrow-mindedly overlooked as having to do only with things "Hispanic."

Spanish archival records are useful in understanding the history of early exploration, conquest and colonization of the New World, including a large portion of North America. Official and private letters and correspondence and many different types of manuscripts—legal, cultural, artistic, linguistic, scientific, musical, etc., are included in the archives in Spain. From these records, investigators can learn many things about life in the Western Hemisphere during the early and middle years of European contact, including its demography, diseases, migration patterns, labor practices, financial arrangements, diplomacy, intelligence, defense, intellectual history and women's history.

Juan Manuel Pérez described his part of the project: organizing and editing the information from the Utah Genealogical Society's survey response. With over 250 manuscript pages, this is by far the largest single entry in the upcoming *Guide*. Mr. Pérez pointed out that Spanish archival records photoreproduced for their genealogical information also contain a wealth of other information about America and its way of life. Parish records form the bulk of this collection, but much more than birth, communion, marriage and death data are available. Careful investigators can use use these records to determine demographic and migration patterns, economic standing of individuals and the community, literacy levels, mortality and birth rates, among other things.

Rob Roy described the importance of the project in bringing Hispanic colonial heritage to the attention of U.S. citizens. As an example, he mentioned that few U.S. citizens are aware of Spain's involvement in Guam (from the late 16th century to 1902), militarily, politically and through the establishment of religious orders. Mr. Roy discussed the team's standardization of the survey responses, in order to present the information as a cohesive whole in book format. Much of the information recorded on the survey was incomplete, inaccurate or both; such information was completed and verified whenever possible by Dr. Jiménez and her team. The book will list survey responses geographically by state and institution, including location, phone number, hours of service, access policies, contact person and name of the collection.

Dr. Jiménez concluded the event by describing several examples of the variety of information that can be discovered in the Spanish archives: after Spain lost Florida to the United States, the remaining members of two tribes that had been allied with Spain fled to Veracruz, Mexico, and established the town of San Carlos de Chachalacas. These tribes settled there and were given special privileges by the Spanish crown. —Sue Mundell

East Meets West at Congressional Research Service

As the East Bloc nations begin to set up their freely elected governments, many of its leaders are looking toward—and traveling to—the West for guidance.

Such was the case with a group of Hungarian parliamentarians and their staff that came to the Library's Congressional Research Service for a three-day program beginning Aug. 8.

But the Hungarians were not the first group from the East Bloc to visit. CRS hosted a group of Soviets in February who wanted help in establishing their own version of CRS. And some East Germans are expected too.

The Hungarians were welcomed to, as CRS senior specialist Stanley Bach put it, "the center of the universe." Joseph E. Ross, CRS's director, emphasized that the three days would not be the end of his service's connections to the visitors. "We are looking to establish a permanent relation among us."

Mr. Bach acknowledged that the information he would give the visitors could not simply be "transplanted" to Hungary, especially in view of the fact that it operates on a parliamentary system. He also noted how all democracies differ. What characterizes America's system, he said, is its recognition of the diversity of interests in the nation and the electorate's "fear" of political power. "Underlying our political arrangement is that those who have power may want to retain power, and could therefore abuse it."

Thus the key becomes how to give government enough power while preventing it from exerting too much. This in large part is accomplished through creation of "competition for power within government," he said.

According to Mr. Bach, the parliamentary form of government does not provide as strong safeguards. His remark piqued the visitors' interest.

Joseph Ross welcomes a group of Hungarian parliamentarians and their staff to a CRS briefing.

One of the Hungarians took exception and said he believed his country's new system of government had an advantage over the United States' since "you [CRS] have a monopoly on information."

Mr. Bach responded that he was merely pointing out what has worked best for the United States, not that the American system is better. He also emphasized that CRS has no monopoly on information, as it is but one source among many. "We work objectively for both parties with equal vigor. I feel I have done my job best when I assist fully someone I violently disagree with."

Roger Noble of the CRS Automation Office, commented how the service's new voice and data communications architecture would make communications 100 times faster than they are now.

But not all of those data are transmitted electronically. CRS makes more than 50 million photocopies per year for Congress.

One guest was very interested in whether other nations would ever be given access to the congressional data base. He was told that policy issues, rather than technological ones, currently prevented this.

He also wanted information about the system's confidentiality.

Nancy Davenport, assistant director for the Office of Special Programs, explained that some papers are prepared exclusively for a member's office and remain confidential, as opposed to the on-line data that are available to all Congress members. She also pointed out that questions to CRS are also confidential, "so confidential that they are on a separate computer."

Why the need for such secrecy regarding the questions? asked one of the Hungarians. Ms. Davenport answered that revealing the queries could also reveal a member's policies and strategies on a specific issue before Congress.

The CRS staff hoped that, as Mr. Bach said at the beginning of the sessions, they had shown the Hungarians why CRS is "absolutely essential to the health of American democracy."

—Guy Lamolinara

Library Opens Two Exhibitions at Madison Building

"A World of Names": How Places Get Their Names

From Bluebird Creek to Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaugg Lake, the names of natural and manmade geographic features are indispensable for letting us know "where in the world" we are. "A World of Names," a major exhibition at the Library of Congress, opened Sept. 6. It tells the story of how geographic places acquire their names.

The exhibit, comprised of almost 300 items, celebrates the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. It will remain on view at the James Madison Memorial Building through Jan. 15. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Using a variety of items, including rare maps, explorers' journals, musical scores, government reports and case files, books, posters, prints, photographs and artifacts, "A World of Names" explores the themes of the romance of names, the process by which names are applied to the landscape, conflicts in the selection of new names and how names are standardized through the Board on Geographic Names.

A special attraction is an interactive monitor that will allow visitors to retrieve selected names derived from the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey at Reston, Va., such as all the places in the United States named after George Washington.

The naming of physical features as well as cities and towns is not always a totally serious business, as the first section of the exhibit, "The Romance of Names," demonstrates. A map of Lemnos Island in Greece shows how the surveyors from the British hydrographic office sent their hated supervisor a message in the way they named several features of the island. "Naming the Land" displays some of the Library's 17th and 18th century maps recording the names given to land features by early explorers. Included are maps charting Magellan's circumnavigation of the world, John Smith's 1606 map of Virginia and a series of maps that show the successive naming of the St. Lawrence Valley by Indians, the French and then the British. This section also displays a map with the longest name in the United States, Lake Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaugg (also known as Lake Webster) in Massachusetts, as well as items relating to the naming of Antarctica, undersea features and features on the moon.

A whimsical map of northeast Iowa was copyrighted in 1897 and published by the McEwen Map Co.

Names are subject to change, as the third section, "Names in Conflict," shows. The Falkland Islands were once the Malvinas.

The final section, "Standardizing Names," explains how the process of naming physical features and political entities works. Some of the Library's earliest maps, Ptolemy's *Geographia*, and Ortelius's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, show how names were standardized in the past. And the current procedure by which names are standardized in the United States and around the world through the work of the Board on Geographic Names is explained with items that show how the board does its work. Displayed are the executive order establishing the board in 1890, work maps and decision cards, and the story of how a class of second graders in Iowa petitioned the board to name a stream near their school Bluebird Creek.

Since human beings first began to speak, there has been a need to name places as much as there has been a need to name objects, concepts and people themselves. So long as people spoke the same language and lived in the same area, place names, like object names, became accepted and caused little confusion. But once exploration occurred or different peoples came into contact with one another, people applied new names to geographic features or spelled old

"My Dear Wife: Letters from Members of Congress to Their Spouses"

As the concluding event in its two-year celebration of the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Congress, the Library of Congress is exhibiting a selection of letters written by members of Congress to their wives.

"My Dear Wife: Letters from Members of Congress to Their Spouses, 1791–1944" provides insight into the more intimate thoughts and feelings of Congress members as they performed their duties in Washington.

The exhibit recently opened in the foyer of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building and will remain on view through Jan. 15, 1991. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

The letters, drawn entirely from the collections of the Library's Manuscript Division, reflect the breadth and depth of the profoundly human qualities of our national legislators. They were written, for the most part, while the members were serving in Congress, and they provide an accurate reflection of the characteristics of the times.

Despite the inherent differences in the changing times and traditions, however, congressional letters have much in common. In addition to revealing a keen eye for the whirl of social and fashion trends at the capital, the letters contain an almost universal expression of affection and devotion to the family. Fortunately for the historian and for posterity, the letters are also uniformly, sometimes painfully, candid, revealing, as few sources do, congressional members' feelings about their colleagues and issues that were often of great historical significance.

"My Dear Wife" features the letters of 21 members and, where possible, those of their spouses. The earliest letter, dated Jan. 25, 1791, was written by William Few, a signer of the Constitution, from Georgia. Few relates to his wife, Catharine, the plans to move the capital from Philadelphia to a new site on the banks of the Potomac. The most recent letters date from 1944 and were written by Sen. Robert A. Taft and Clare Boothe Luce.

This Taft family photo is part of the Library's "My Dear Wife" exhibition.

Letters written during the interval between these periods include descriptions of a mammoth cheese presented to President Jefferson by the residents of Cheshire, Mass., the horror of the death of a colleague and friend in a Washington duel and an informal visit with the newly sworn-in President Tyler.

Henry Dawes of Massachusetts wrote to his "own Dear Wife" of the death of President Lincoln: "I have never seen such awful sorrow—I can't talk about it—I am at a funeral and the nation are mourners."

And Job Pierson of New York wrote his wife, Clarissa, that one of her letters had "too much of the querulous spirit in it. This should not be so—Women should always be sunshine & flowers."

Valuable insights into the periods of Reconstruction, the Progressive Era, World War I and the New Deal are also presented in the letters of such noted figures as Carl Shurz, Benjamin F. Butler, James A. Garfield, George W. Norris, Robert M. La Follette and William Gibbs McAdoo.

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names in their own languages. Conflicting information and confusion about place names resulted.

In the United States, the need for standardization of place names became acute with the opening of the West. Exploration reports, mining claims and land surveys often referred to rivers, mountains, settlements and other features by different names. Some names were new; others were taken from oral usage or respelled from French or Spanish documents. Recognizing the need to resolve conflicts, President Benjamin Harrison created the Board on Geographic Names on Sept. 4, 1890; it was the first names authority in the world. Today the board is composed of representatives from nine federal agencies. —Helen Dalrymple

Music Division Celebrates Copland's Achievements

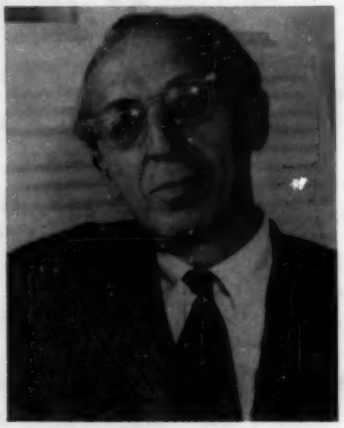
The Music Division has mounted a display in the foyer of the Performing Arts Reading Room in recognition of the life and accomplishments of composer Aaron Copland. As Mr. Copland will not be 90 until Nov. 14, this is not a birthday celebration: The items in this display were brought together for other reasons.

The first, in observance of the national meeting of the American Symphony Orchestra League, which convened at the Sheraton Washington June 13 to 16; league members visited the Music Division during that time. The second, to acknowledge the publication of *Copland: Since 1943* by Vivian Perlis. Ms. Perlis is a music historian who is particularly noted for her biographical and oral history work with American musical figures. Her published works on Charles Ives and her two-volume collaboration with Aaron Copland (*Copland: 1900 Through 1942* and *Copland: Since 1943*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1984 and 1989,) have been well received both popularly and critically.

The Music Division's holdings of Copland materials offers another cause for the exhibition: an opportunity to introduce to the public some newly acquired Copland manuscripts. The division has received dozens of his music manuscripts over the years—some through commission, but most as gifts of the composer.

A supplementary group of manuscripts was received several years ago as a bequest of Nadia Boulanger. Last year Mr. Copland gave the Library the largest portion of the archives, including his personal papers.

Although it is not labeled as such, the display is divided into three segments: "young Copland," "Copland and the Library of Congress" and "Copland—past and present." The "young Copland" display case includes a letter written by him at age 8½ to the woman who was to become his sister-in-law, Dorothy Copland; a notebook with music notation crafted on hand-made staves bearing the title "I'm On My Way to Mandalay," a piece he composed at about age 11; two manuscript tablets of Copland "juvenalia" bearing dates 1916 and 1918; a photograph of him at 20; the first page of the publisher's proofs of his first printed composition, "The Cat and the Mouse" (1921), which includes marginalia by his composition teacher, Nadia Boulanger; the piece



Passacagia (1922, dedicated to Mademoiselle Boulanger)—a manuscript copy as well as the first published edition with an inscription to his mother and father; and his 1932 manuscript of *Elegies*, a piece later withdrawn when he used some of the same thematic material in *Statements for Orchestra* (1934–35).

It is fitting that there would be a portion of this exhibit honoring the Aaron Copland-Library of Congress relationship, for it has been a long one. On April 24, 1933, this alliance began with the presentation of Copland's *Music for the Theatre*, a work dedicated to and conducted that evening by Serge Koussevitzky. This concert marked Copland's debut of works performed in the Coolidge Auditorium at the Library. The event is highlighted by the display of Koussevitzky's preferred copyist's manuscript of *Music for the Theatre* as well as the program for that April evening.

Another work—*Ballet for Martha*, later renamed *Appalachian Spring*—is surely Copland's most celebrated Library of Congress commission. Several items related to this work are exhibited: the manuscript orchestral score, photographs from the premiere performance and the concert program for the Coolidge Festival held Oct. 28–30, 1944.

The third segment of the display is dedicated to the composer's life, focusing on his literary contributions and on letters of congratulations from friends and associates.

Items in this display case include a selection of his books (with his recent autobiographical collaborations with Vivian Perlis); a group of letters from his musical colleagues on his 70th birthday; an inscribed photograph from the Music Division's *Modern Music* Archives; and a woodcut made for his 78th birthday.

—Lloyd A. Pinchback

Planning Begins For Jefferson Conference

Preliminary planning has begun for a 1993 conference to be held at the Library on "Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen in the American Republic."

The event will be sponsored by LC's Center for the Book and the Rare Book and Special Collections Division and by the Institute of Early American History and Culture.

Potential participants should submit a one-page paper proposal and a curriculum vitae to: James Gilreath, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. The deadline is Jan. 1, 1991.

Congress Considers Amending Copyright Act's Fair Use Doctrine

Fair use—the practice of using another person's copyrighted material for legitimate purposes such as criticism, scholarship and research—was the subject of a joint House and Senate hearing July 11.

Specifically, the two subcommittees that deal with copyright issues were concerned with recent court decisions that seem to indicate that unpublished copyrighted material is not subject to fair use.

These decisions in the Second Circuit Court of Appeals—which includes New York, the heart of the publishing world—have had a "chilling effect" on the work of biographers and historians, according to several witnesses, including two Pulitzer Prize-winning historians.

When Congress revised the Copyright Act in 1976, it codified for the first time the fair use practice that first entered U.S. case law in 1839. The Copyright Act says in determining whether a use is fair, the courts must look to four factors, one of which is the "nature of the work."

The Second Circuit decisions were based on a 1985 Supreme Court interpretation of that factor in *Harper & Row v. Nation Enterprises*, a case involving publication of unauthorized excerpts of Gerald Ford's memoirs by *The Nation* magazine, just prior to the autobiography's scheduled serialization in *Time* magazine. *Time* subsequently canceled its contract after being "scooped" by *The Nation*. Writing for the majority, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor said that "the fact that a work is unpublished is a critical part of its nature. . . . The scope of fair use is narrower with respect to unpublished works."

The recent Second Circuit cases both involved the use of unpublished letters in writing unauthorized biographries. In the first, *Salinger v. Random House Inc.*, biographer Ian Hamilton quoted letters of J.D. Salinger that had been deposited by their recipients in university libraries. In *New Era Publishers v. Henry Holt & Co.*, biographer Russell Miller quoted letters and other unpublished works, including government documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act, in describing the character of L. Ron Hubbard, founder of the Church of Scientology. In deciding *Salinger*, Judge Jon O. Newman reviewed the Supreme

(Cont. on p. 310)

Music Foundations Award Commissions

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation Inc. have awarded commissions for new musical works to eight composers. The commissions are granted jointly by the foundations and different performing organizations that will present the newly composed works.

Award winners and the groups cosponsoring their commissions are: Leslie Bassett and the Detroit Symphony Orchestra; George Crumb and the New York Philharmonic; Michael Gandolfi and the Griffin Music Ensemble; Alexander Goehr and the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Gerald Levinson and the Los Angeles Philharmonic; Nicholas Maw and the Monticello Trio; Wayne Peterson and Earplay; Julia Wolfe and the Cassatt String Quartet.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation of New York, established in 1950 and 1942, perpetuate Dr. Koussevitzky's efforts to encourage contemporary composers.

Serge Koussevitzky was conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra from 1924 to 1949. He died in 1951. Works commissioned by Dr. Koussevitzky and the foundations include established masterpieces such as Benjamin Britten's *Peter Grimes* and Bela Bartok's *Concerto for Orchestra*.

Commissions are awarded annually in a competition open to chamber ensembles and orchestras of any nationality; groups must submit the name of a composer whose work they would like to commission jointly with the foundations.

—Kate Rivers

Fair Use *(Cont. from p. 309)*

Court's decision in *Harper & Row,* saying that unpublished works "normally enjoy complete protection against copying any protected expression. Narrower 'scope' seems to refer to the diminished likelihood that copying will be fair use when the copyrighted material is unpublished."

This interpretation, cited in *New Era v. Henry Holt,* has led some authors and publishers to delete any unauthorized use of unpublished material and led others to undertake expensive and time-consuming reviews of manuscripts for possible liability. Taylor Branch, who won a Pulitizer for *Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954–63,* testified that his history of the civil rights period relied heavily on unpublished sources and said he doubted it could have been written without those sources.

"The entire first chapter of *Parting the Waters,* about the background of [Martin Luther] King's church world as seen through the life of Dr. Vernon Johns, was based on unpublished materials. This was because Johns remained—unjustly, I believe—an invisible person in published references. Nearly the whole texture of black history was lost for that period and required unpublished materials as a starting point," said Mr. Branch.

The proposed legislation, in the words of its House sponsor, Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.), is designed "to give the courts sufficient flexibility in making both a fair use determination and a decision about whether injunctive relief is appropriate." The Senate sponsor is Paul Simon (D-Ill.), a former newspaper publisher and the author of several books.

H.R. 4263 and S. 2370 would insert the four words "whether published or unpublished" after the phrase "fair use of a copyrighted work" in the preamble to section 107 of the Copyright Act. Though the legislation appears simple, several of the prominent witnesses opposed it, saying it would create more problems than it would solve.

Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman stated in his written testimony that the bills are designed "to balance the interests of different groups of authors in order to further the constitutional goal of promoting the progress of science. The fair use doctrine encapsulates the principal tensions within this balance—how to protect the original author while still encouraging subsequent authors to build on the work of their predecessors.

The bills "balance the interests of different groups" to promote constitutional goals.
—Ralph Oman

"The copyright law cannot fulfill its constitutional purpose unless it accomplishes both goals. Too much protection for the original author may discourage later authors just as surely as too little protection may discourage the creation of the original work."

The Copyright Office neither supported nor opposed the legislation, but instead offered a thorough examination of the many issues raised by the addition of the four simple words, including the effect on U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations.

The Register did state, however, that "it is hard to discern how the bills facially would accomplish the goals set forth by their sponsors, since nothing in the current statute prohibits the application of fair use to unpublished works. Nor do any of the court decisions prohibit any use of unpublished works. There is certainly a dispute over the scope of the availability of fair use to unpublished works, but the bills do not address this issue."

Also testifying at the hearing were two of the appellate jurists in the Second Circuit decisions, as well as the lower court judge, Pierre Leval, who was twice reversed. (Commented he: "It has been exhilarating to find myself present at the cutting edge of the law, even though in the role of the salami.")

Both Judge Leval and James Oakes, the chief judge for the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and a jurist in the *New Era* case, testified that the proposed legislation offered the flexibility the courts need to determine fair use on a case-by-case basis. Both said the Supreme Court overstated the law regarding unpublished works, and in the words of Judge Leval, "The overstatement has had damaging results."

Disagreeing with them about the legislation was Judge Roger Miner, one of the judges in the *Salinger* case. He opposed the legislation, saying it appears "to be intended to raise unpublished material to the level of published material," which is a threat to "the right of an author to control the first public appearance of his or her work."

Instead, he proposed to limit fair use to published and publicly disseminated material, defining publicly disseminated material to include any letters sent without a requirement of confidentiality and any

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Speakers Enlist Federal Support For WHCLIS II, FLAG

The Federal Pre-White House Conference on Library and Information Services will be held Nov. 26–27 at the National Library of Medicine's Lister Hill Center facilities in Bethesda, Md.

The announcement was made in June, as federal librarians and information specialists, under the leadership of the Federal Library/Information Center Advisory Group (FLAG) and its sponsoring organization, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC), accelerated their preparations for the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS II), scheduled for July 1991.

Linda Resnik, executive director of WHCLIS II, and Mary Berghaus Levering, acting executive director of FLICC, worked to enlist support for the national conference, the Federal Pre-White House Conference, and federal WHCLIS initiatives at meetings in Washington and Chicago.

Calling them the "president's and Congress's children," Ms. Resnik urged an audience of more than 50 federal librarians and information specialists to serve as delegates to state preconferences and to educate nonfederal state delegates about federal library and information center initiatives.

"Please don't miss the opportunity to share with the states all that you have to offer them . . . in helping to move this country toward world leadership," she said. "The White House Conference is your best opportunity to inform the public of the federal information community structure and its importance to the future of this nation."

Federal information professionals interested in volunteering or contributing suggestions should contact FLICC, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540 or call (202) 707-1380.

Librarian's Report Published for 1989

The Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year that ended last Sept. 30 has just been released.

The report reviews the Library's major initiatives and accomplishments of fiscal 1989, including the progress the Library made as a result of the Management and Planning (MAP) Committee review begun by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington in fiscal 1988. It also describes the major reorganization the Library was ready to put in place at the close of fiscal 1989. This plan tied the Library's organization more closely to its established missions—of service to the collections, Congress and the public and to the promotion of free intellectual creativity—and will allow the Library to fulfill these missions more effectively.

Moving from MAP review to the transition to a new organization engaged the talents of hundreds of imaginative and dedicated staff members who were able to translate concepts of mission and values into realities. A new thrust for 1989 was the establishment of Special Project Teams to analyze and propose solutions to systemic problems that cut across the boundaries of the organization and that hamper the mission's fulfillment.

Service to Congress remained a high priority. The report includes accounts of the Library's strong participation in the first year of Congress's bicentennial celebration, of the Congressional Research Service project "Congress in the Year 2000," of congressional approval of U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention and of its role in the observance of the "Year of the Young Reader" campaign.

Thus in fiscal 1989 the organization learned some new ways of doing business to allow it to meet the challenges of the future. A stated goal is to provide leadership in supplying information and knowledge.

The 94-page, softcover report follows the form adopted in fiscal 1988, when the Library decided to consolidate its 300-page hardback and brief summary paperback into one version. It is more compact and organized in thematic chapters, and the lists and tables have been integrated into the text.

Copies of the Annual Report are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 for $5 a copy (Stock No. 030-000-00222-9).

Fair Use *(Cont. from p. 310)*

documents, including letters, that have been in existence for a certain period of years without having been copyrighted.

Because facts and ideas are not protected by copyright—only the expression of facts and ideas—authors are free to use the facts contained in unpublished material. Witnesses and subcommittee members disagreed among themselves about whether citing facts was an adequate substitute for the actual words.

When Sen. Simon, who has written several books, said that "paraphrasing can be very, very dull," Jonathan Lubell, an attorney who represented the Hubbard estate in the *New Era* case, replied—as did the court in *Salinger*—that the writer might have to be happy with a pedestrian approach. "We the public will at least know the facts."

Contesting that assertion was witness Floyd Abrams, an attorney representing publishers, various writers' groups and historian associations. "I don't think we do know the facts," he said. "We only know what an historian has told us. . . . We as readers will lose."

—Ruth Sievers

Donald Curran (right) receives the microfiche collection of government publications from Mark Scully (center) and Donald Fossedal.

Library Receives 634,000 Microfiche For Federal Publications Since 1977

The Library of Congress has acquired a collection of 253,816 titles, contained in over 634,540 silver microfiche, comprising U.S. federal government publications covering the period 1977 to the present. Highlighting the event in a special ceremony, acting Associate Librarian for Constituent Services Donald C. Curran received the collection on behalf of the Library from Donald Fossedal, superintendent of documents, and Mark Scully, library programs director at the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The transfer of this vast resource of government publications will enhance the Library's ability to serve the information needs of Congress and the public and to fulfill claims for the International Exchange Program. A special interagency agreement between the Government Printing Office and the Library also assures the future transfer of additional, newly acquired second-generation silver microfiche to the Library on an annual basis.

The collection, which is arranged by the Superintendent of Documents classification scheme, is housed and serviced in the Serial and Government Publications Division. Like other collections in the Library, copies on demand for specific items may be purchased through the Photoduplication Service.

The Library of Congress and the National Archives and Records Administration are the sole institutions to be designated as recipients of the silver microfiche collection.

PUBLICATIONS

☐ **Gary L. Fitzpatrick,** senior reference librarian in the Geography and Map Division, is the author of *International Time Tables* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1990: ISBN 0-8108-2341-1, $25). Consisting of 390 tables for 244 countries and geographic entities, this new reference work makes it possible to determine quickly the time relationships of places throughout the world. Basic information is provided about the time that is observed in each place and, if applicable, when advanced, or daylight saving, time is observed. Users are not required to make any mental calculations to compensate for time zone differences, daylight saving time or the effect of the International Dateline. Date relationships are conveyed through the use of specific examples.

☐ The Library has published a short guide, *The Soviet Union: Key Resources in the European Reading Room.* It describes frequently consulted catalogs and other reference sources in the European Division that have been very useful for Russian/Soviet research. Compiled by **Jennifer Marill** and **Grant Harris,** the annotated bibliography covers serials, translations, statistics and biography as well as several other areas of interest. For a free copy write to the European Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

☐ **Kay Rodgers** has compiled *LC Science Tracer Bullet: Human Diet and Nutrition* (ISSN 0090-5232; TB 89-5). The publication is a guide to reference material in the LC collections on many nutrition and health-related aspects of the food we consume. Copies are free on request from the Science Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Copies have also been provided to depository libraries.

CIP Group Discusses the Moratorium

The moratorium on participation in the Cataloging in Publication program had been in effect for about six months when the CIP Group met June 24 during the ALA annual meeting.

The group consists of representatives of the Library, publishing and book vendor communities and is chaired by John Celli, acting chief of the Cataloging in Publication Division.

The moratorium, which became effective Jan. 2, restricted participation to publishers currently in the program. CIP staff estimate that the halt has reduced production by approximately 1,500 titles during this period. No date has been set for an end to the moratorium

CIP has received a considerable number of letters, phone calls and congressional inquiries regarding the moratorium. The most frequently recurring recommendation was to charge $10 for each title cataloged and use this money to support the program. The Library does not have the legislative authority to charge publishers for any portion of the cost of producing CIP data, but will explore this recommendation further when it conducts its survey of libraries, publishers and users of the Library's MARC tape service.

Other items discussed at the meeting:

☐ The Cataloging in Publication Division is planning a workshop for publishers currently participating in the program. The workshop will provide publishing staff responsible for submission of CIP applications an opportunity to obtain training that will speed the preparation of data and reduce the number of problems catalogers encounter when applications are incomplete or incorrect. The workshop will be held in New York this September and will focus on such issues as current procedures for preparing CIP data, the new CIP data sheet and tips on how publishers can get their applications through the system quickly.

The CIP Division hopes to have additional workshops in other parts of the country.

☐ The Council on Library Resources has approved the Library's proposal to conduct a survey of the CIP program's principal constituents—libraries, publishers and users of LC's MARC tape service. The survey will enable the division to obtain information about various aspects of the program and facilitate planning. SKP Associates will develop and implement the survey, slated for the coming year.

The division's goal is to prepare CIP data and send them to the publisher within 10 working days of receipt of the application. During the past two years throughput has slowed for several reasons, while production and cataloging positions have been frozen and staff resources have been required to develop and implement new systems. During recent months, however, the implementation of on-line cataloging and other procedural improvements appears to be paying off.

☐ Overall throughput has improved to an average of eight days for 84 percent of all applications processed, exclusive of juvenile titles. The number of juvenile titles has jumped 17 percent in fiscal 1989 and has increased an additional 8 percent during the first half of fiscal 1990. To meet this growth, more cataloging staff are being trained.

☐ CIP production for fiscal 1990 is projected to be 45,128. This represents a 3.1 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. This increase, in conjunction with the apparent improvement in throughput noted above, is evidence that CIP is recovering from and profiting from on-line cataloging, Whole Book Cataloging and the moratorium.

—John Celli

Library Acquires Early Arabic Book

The Library of Congress has acquired one of the first two books printed in Arabic in the Middle East. The work, *Kitab al-Injil al-Sharif al-Tahir*, was printed in Aleppo, Syria, in 1706 and contains readings from the Gospels arranged according to their place in the liturgical calendar.

It is one of two books, the other a Psalter, or book of psalms, published that year under the sponsorship of the Patriarch of the Melkites, Athanasius al-Dabbas. The volume consists of 117 unnumbered leaves.

Printing in the Arabic script began in Europe in the early 16th century and was well developed among religious and scholarly printers by the end of the century. Although printed books from Europe circulated in the Near East, it was not until the first decade of the 18th century that the press itself came to the Arabic-speaking population of the region. The Melkite press in Aleppo produced seven works during its short existence from 1706 to 1711; namely, books of the Old and New Testament, prayer books and pastoral works such as sermons. The press was established at a time of intense debate among the Eastern churches over theological issues and union with Rome. The Patriarch's views on these subjects were unclear.

Equally important is the contribution made by type founder and printer 'Abd Allah Zakhir, who began his distinguished career at the Aleppan press. He went on to the press of the Catholic monastery of Shuair (Kisrwan), Lebanon, the first permanent printing press in the Arabic-speaking world.

MEETINGS

For the first time since 1975, the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) met in a South American country, this time in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 3 to 8. Presided over by Ann Hartness of the University of Texas at Austin, and cosponsored by the Library of Congress's Rio office and the Getúlio Vargas Foundation, SALALM XXXV attracted 224 participants to discuss "Continuity and Change in Brazil and the Southern Cone: Research Trends and Library Collections for the Year 2000."

The theme was developed by invited panelists from Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and the United States who represented a wide range of scholarly disciplines and professions. Among them were writers, economists, social scientists, archivists, historians, librarians, video producers, music critics, lawyers, ecologists, book dealers, information scientists and businessmen.

The conference started with one of the liveliest and most interesting opening sessions in recent SALALM memory. Industrialist, philanthropist and bibliophile José Midlin delivered the keynote address reviewing his half-century association with books. Dr. Luiz Simões Lopes, president of the Vargas Foundation, Lia Temporal Malcher, acting director of the Biblioteca Nacional, and **Lygia Ballantyne,** assistant chief of LC's Overseas Operations Division and former field director in the Rio office, welcomed the participants on behalf of their parent institutions.

Also on the first day of the conference, the Biblioteca Nacional offered a reception to SALALM participants in the central hall of its renovated turn-of-the-century building. This coincided with the opening of an exhibit on Oswald de Andrade, a leading figure in the Brazilian modernist movement.

Eugênio Decourt of the Getúlio Vargas Foundation welcomed members of the Subcommittee on Cataloging and Bibliographic Technology to the Foundation's computer center for a demonstration of Bibliodata, the bibliographic utility based on the Brazilian MARC format known as CALCO. During the week, **Carmen Muricy,** chief of acquisitions in the LC Rio office, conducted three tours of the LC Rio office for interested SALALM participants. Visitors saw a small exhibit, especially assembled for the occasion, which included samples of scholarly journals currently being supplied under the office's new participant program and the materials collected as part of the Library's project to document sociopolitical grass roots movements in Brazil.

The local arrangements for this conference were made by a small group of librarians from the LC Rio office and representatives from the Vargas Foundation, the Biblioteca Nacional and Susan Bach Ltda., chaired by **Lucy Rocha Souza,** deputy chief librarian in the Rio office.

☐ The Council of National Library and Information Associations (CNLIA) held its semiannual meeting at the 60 East Club in New York City on May 4. **Theodore Wiener** of the Subject Cataloging Division attended as past chair and as councillor for the Association of Jewish Libraries.

The critical need for librarians' training was discussed. It was decided to cosponsor a conference on graduate library education called by the Special Library Association in 1991.

☐ Under the auspices of the Columbia University School of Library Service, a group of 14 individuals representing organizations with widely varying interests in the many aspects of microcomputer software gathered for three days of discussions devoted to the "Preservation of Microcomputer Software."

The symposium was held March 23–25. **John W. Kimball,** who heads the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room, represented the Library of Congress.

The symposium was opened by Robert Wedgeworth, dean of Columbia's School of Library Service, who discussed the need to conserve and make available for future generations a relatively new portion of the human record of American technology. Although the announced topic of the symposium was "Preservation of Microcomputer Software," the scope of the discussion was quickly expanded to cover software for all types of computers (micro, mini and mainframe), data files created on computers, as well as manuscripts, working papers, business records and any other materials created during the development, production or distribution of a software program.

There was a thorough examination of the problems associated with establishing and maintaining a proposed comprehensive archival center devoted to collecting and preserving software and related materials. This was found to be unnecessary. The participants concluded that a relatively small national center would be sufficient if the decision were made to develop a consortium of existing institutions and interested groups already active in various aspects of the field. There was general consensus to recommend the creation of such a consortium with a central headquarters group to administer the consortium and to coordinate the affairs of the members and "to promote and coordinate research in the history of software."

☐ The annual meeting of the Operations Committee of the CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials) Program was held at the National Library of Medicine (NLM), April 4–5. Attending the meeting for the first time were representatives from two of CONSER's affiliate member institutions, Max Moore of Chemical Abstracts Service, and Mary Beth Vanderpoorten of EBSCO subscription services. The meeting was chaired by **Linda Bartley,** CONSER Operations Coordinator at the Library of Congress.

Serials cataloging was the principal focus of the meeting, with discussions of new and draft LC rule interpretations, as well as supplements to serials and the cataloging of rare serials. Another topic was the cataloging of serials being filmed for preservation and how to notify others that a title has been selected for filming.

Two National Data Bases Available in New CDS Tape Service

Machine-readable bibliographies of the National Library of Australia and the National Library of New Zealand are now available through the new *MARC Distribution Service–Australia/New Zealand* from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Presented in USMARC format, the file may be purchased in 1,600 or 6,250 cpi density on nine-track tape or as a tape cartridge. The Australia file includes cataloging records for books and serials, while the New Zealand file includes books, maps, music and serials cataloging.

MARC Distribution Service–Australia/New Zealand is expected to total 24,000 records for the 1990 subscription year–19,000 from Australia and 5,000 from New Zealand distributed in separate files on the same tape or cartridge. Tapes are shipped monthly. Earlier records for the subscription year are automatically included with the first shipment.

The 1990 subscription is $2,800 (U.S.) and $3,100 (international).

For a more extensive file, the *MDS–Australia/New Zealand Retrospective File* is available containing 206,000 records. Of these records, 170,000 are for Australia during 1972–1989 and 36,000 are for New Zealand during 1982–1989. The retrospective file costs $2,800 (U.S.) and $2,925 (international), including documentation. Retrospective records are distributed in separate files on separate tapes or cartridges.

To preview records to determine load and retrieval requirements, customers may order a test tape for $235 (U.S.) and $250 (international). A copy of all appropriate MARC documentation is included in the price.

Orders may be placed with the Library of Congress, Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541; telephone (202) 707–6100 or fax (202) 707–1334.

Library Fire Protection Standard Revised

A revision of the fire protection standards for libraries and museums is proposed for adoption at the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) annual meeting in May 1991. The revisions were prepared by the NFPA Cultural Resources Committee.

Library of Congress Chief of Safety Services Stephen Bush is a member of the committee and was chairman of the subcommittee that prepared the revision of the library fire protection standard.

Mr. Bush stresses that these are consensus standards, and interested persons should obtain a copy of the Technical Committee report from NFPA. Comments should be submitted before the public comment period ends Oct. 12. Comments received by this date must be considered and acted upon by the Cultural Resources Committee. Actions by the committee will be published prior to the NFPA annual meeting.

The complete standards NFPA 910 (Libraries) and NFPA 911 (Museums) as proposed for revision are published by NFPA in the Technical Committee reports, which can be obtained free of charge by calling (800) 344–3555.

Year of the Lifetime Reader Photo Contest For 1991

Amateur photographers are invited to enter the 1991–Year of the Lifetime Reader photo contest cosponsored by the American Library Association (ALA) and LC's Center for the Book.

All U.S. libraries are eligible to hold contests this fall, with local winners to be announced during National Book Week Jan. 20–26. First-place winners in adult and youth divisions are eligible for national judging.

A national grand prize of $2,000 will be awarded, and first-, second- and third-place prizes will be given in youth and adult divisions.

For information, contact the ALA Public Information Office at (312) 280–5044.

FINANCIAL AID

☐ The Library of Congress Professional Association has established a scholarship fund to honor Mary Ellis Kahler. The scholarship will be part of the association's Continuing Education Fund (CEF). Money from the fund is given to Library employees who wish to take specific courses related to their work.

Ms. Kahler, who died June 26 at age 70, worked at the Library from 1949 until her retirement in 1988. She served as chief of the Hispanic Division and was a senior specialist in Hispanic bibliography when she retired. She was born in Santiago, Chile, and moved to the United States about 1930.

Send contributions to the fund to Mary Ann Ferrarese, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541. Make checks payable to the Continuing Education Fund and include a note saying the donation is for the Kahler fund. Gifts are tax-deductible.

☐ The District of Columbia Library Association is setting up a student loan fund in honor of Bruce E. Langdon, a former Library of Congress employee, for the benefit of library school students in the Washington metropolitan area.

No-interest loans of $1,200 will be made to qualified applicants. Those interested in contributing to the fund should send a check, payable to DCLA and earmarked for the Langdon fund, to the District of Columbia Library Association, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. For further information call association president Shirley Loo at (202) 707–6785.

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